

## 대동맥 완전 폐쇄의 중재적 치료\*

심원흠<sup>1</sup> · 최동훈<sup>1</sup> · 이문형<sup>1</sup> · 이도연<sup>2</sup> · 장병철<sup>3</sup>  
 권 준<sup>4</sup>

= Abstract =

## Interventional Treatment of Total Occlusion of Abdominal Aorta

Won-Heum Shim, M.D.,<sup>1</sup> Donghoon Choi, M.D.,<sup>1</sup> Moon-Hyoung Lee, M.D.,<sup>1</sup>  
 Do-Yun Lee, M.D.,<sup>2</sup> Byung-Chul Jang, M.D.<sup>3</sup>

Cardiology Division,<sup>1</sup> Radiology,<sup>2</sup> Cardiovascular Surgery,<sup>3</sup> Yonsei Cardiovascular Center,  
 Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

June Kwan, M.D.<sup>4</sup>

Cardiology Division,<sup>4</sup> Inha University, Incheon, Korea

**Background :** Total occlusion of the infrarenal abdominal aorta is a very rare disease in clinical practice. The clinical outcome may be poor unless management is attempted promptly. Surgical bypass has been recommended as the treatment of choice for these lesions. However, there was relatively high surgical mortality and morbidity associated with aorto-bifemoral bypass graft in patients with other systemic diseases, especially coronary artery disease. As a result, the use of thrombolysis with percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) has recently been extended to this disease as an alternative method to surgery. PTA is technically simpler with less morbidity and mortality than surgery. We report our experience with thrombolysis and balloon angioplasty of total aortic occlusion in 14 patients between March 1991 and December 1996.

**Method :** Fourteen patients, whose mean age was  $59 \pm 13$  years (11 male, 3 female), served as the study's patients. Aortography was performed via transbrachial artery. The end hole multipurpose catheter with guidewire was introduced into the thrombotic portion of the total occlusion. Urokinase was infused into the thrombus through the catheter if there were no contraindications in systemic thrombolysis. Thrombolytic therapy was continued until the thrombus was resolved and flow was restored. Balloon dilatation was followed in residual stenotic lesions. Stents were implanted in case of suboptimal results after ballooning.

**Result :** Clinical findings were resting leg pain in 6 patients, gangrene in 5 patients, and claudication in 3 patients. The causes of aortic occlusion were thromboembolism in 4 patients and thrombosis of an atherosclerotic aorta in 10 patients. Location of obstruction was below the renal artery in all cases.

**Conclusion :** Interventional therapy such as thrombolytic therapy with PTA is an effective and safe treatment modality for abdominal aortic total occlusion in selected cases. These techniques were very useful in some high risk patients who received surgical bypass procedures.

## 서론

### 1) 대동맥 조영술

(antecubital area)

Seldinger

6

French sheath . Sheath

3000 5 French multipurpose

catheter 0.035 Terumo wire fl -

uroscopy guide

Ultravist (retrograde)

(anterograde)

24~36

가 caliper

가 가

## 2) 혈전 용해 치료

## 1. 연구대상

**Table 1.** Clinical characteristics of patients

Age (years)	59 ± 13 (32 - 80)
Sex (M/F)	11/3
Fontane stage	
Class b	3
Class	6
Class	5

## 연구 결과

0.035 Terumo  
wire 5 French multipurpose multihole  
catheter  
catheter Urokinase 10 30  
bolus  
5 10 7  
48

### 3) Kissing balloon technique

Kissing balloon technique  
stent

50%

가

Seldinger

9 French

sheath . 0.038

stiff wire

sheath

가 가

balloon catheter  
sheath

stent

. Stent

X

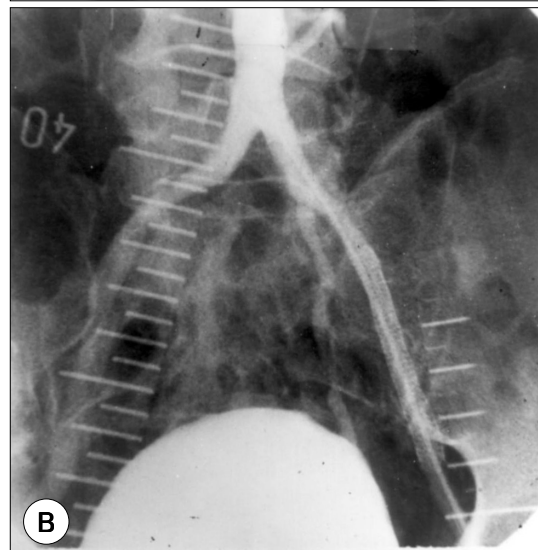
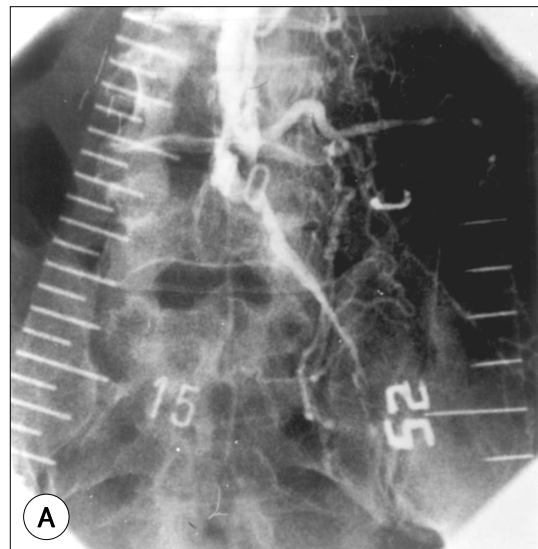
inflation . Deflation balloon catheter

**Table 2.** Clinical diagnosis

Thromboembolism		4
S/P MVR	1	
MS	1	
DCMP	2	
Thrombosis		10
Atherosclerosis	9	
Buerger's disease	1	

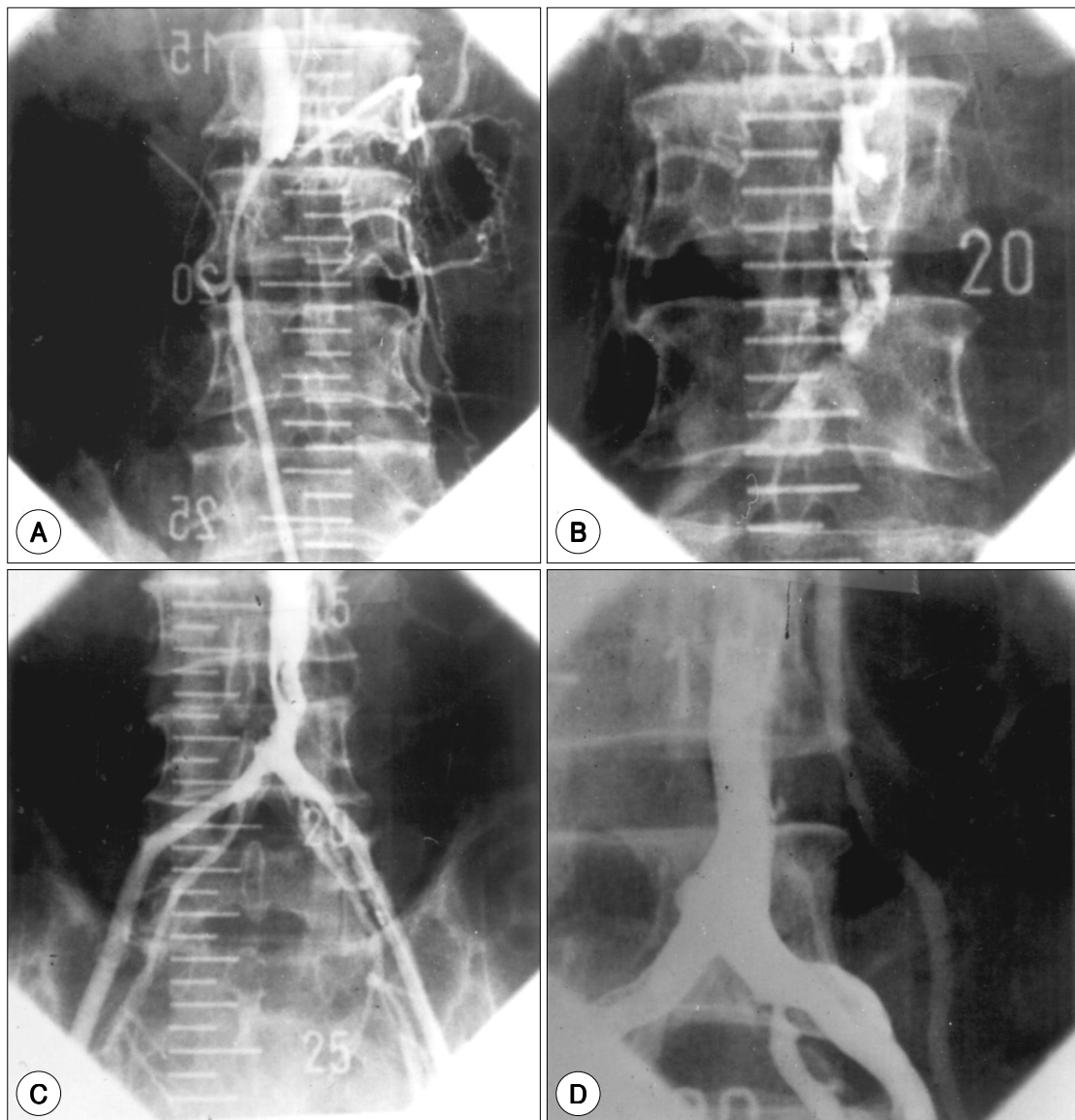
MVR : mitral valve replacement, MS : mitral stenosis  
DCMP : dilated cardiomyopathy

6 resting  
leg pain Fontaine class III 5  
Fontaine class IV (Table 1).



**Fig. 1.** A : Aortogram revealed total occlusion of infra-renal abdominal aorta with visible thrombi. B : After thrombolytic therapy and stenting at left common iliac artery, angiogram revealed no residual stenosis and no thrombi.

4  
 가 1 ,  
 1 , 2 .  
 Buerger  
 9 , 1 (Table 2).  
 1 가  
 , 1  
 2  
 가 3 , 2 , 4  
 2 , 2 , 2  
 1  
 10  
 4  
 (Fig. 1, 2).  
 4



**Fig. 2.** A : Aortogram revealed total occlusion of infrarenal abdominal aorta with poor collaterals. B : During thrombolytic therapy. C : Two days after thrombolytic therapy. D : Kissing stent at the bifurcation site of aorta.

14 13 7  
( 93%). 1  
thrombolytic therapy 고 안  
가  
3  
10  
2 , 1 catastrophic disease 50  
thrombolytic therapy ~80% 1-3)  
( ) 가 가  
thrombolytic therapy  
4  
2)  
가 2  
kissing tech-  
nique (Table 3). 10%  
가 10  
U 30 U urokinase 4)  
5 U 10 U urokinase 7  
48 . Urokinase  
Strecker 가 가  
7~8mm 60~80mm 4)  
1 가  
14 8 가  
13 (1 38 ). 가  
5 . 2  
가  
1

**Table 3.** Mode of treatment

Bypass surgery	2
Transcatheter thrombolytic therapy only	3
Thrombolytic therapy and ballooning	4
Thrombolytic therapy and stent deployment	4
Failure (Guidewire passage)	1

. 1963 Fogarty catheter  
5)  
1966 Porter 6)  
Fogarty catheter  
33% . 1980 Velasquez 7)

가 .

가

8 - 10) . , 가

가 ,

가 ,

가 . 가

가 . , ,

(streptokinase, urokinase) 4

가

가 11,12) 4

catheter

catheter

요 약

연구배경 :

가

13) .

가

14,15) .

14 4

가 , 1991 3 1996 12

10 14

4

방 법 :

: 1991 3 1996 12

가 1 14

가 11 , 가 3

10 59 ± 13

5 1 :

320 U

Multi -

purpose catheter

(urokinase) .

결 과 :

6 resting  
leg pain Fontaine class III 5  
Fontaine class IV .  
4 가 1  
, 1 ,  
2  
Buerger 9 , 1  
. 1  
1 , 2  
1 ( )  
4 가 1  
3  
가 . 4  
4

결 론 :

가

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